

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRIS-
BANE, SYDNEY and MEL-
BOURNE "PRINZ WALDENAR" FRIDAY,
Capt. Isaki 26th March, 10 A.M.

YOKOHAMA and KOBE "PRINZ SIGISMUND" About SATURDAY,
Capt. D. Lees 3rd April.

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS,
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON,
ANTWERP and BREMEN "PRINZ LUDWIG" WEDNESDAY,
Capt. F. v. Blosse 7th April, Noon.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN "BORNEO" Beginning of April.
Capt. F. Sembill

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ERNEST SIMONS, Girard, 29th March, P.M.

MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS NERA, Martin, 30th March, at 1 P.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TOMKIN, Charbonnel, 12th April, P.M.

MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS, Charbonnel, 12th April, P.M.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £7.10 up to £7.10. 20 hours' railway from
Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND
KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light
and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite
Shameen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shameen, Canton,
or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of
entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft.
Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to
pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of
entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.5
ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time
to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of
Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking
and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent pattern for dealing quickly and cheaply with work
and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by
Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of
Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable
of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge
Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be
guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that
of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams: "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 13rd, 1905.

PHILATELIC NOVELTY
suitable for
PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps.	All Chinese Stamps.
4,000 for \$3.00	4,000 for \$4.50
3,000 " 7.00	3,000 " 3.50
2,000 " 5.00	2,000 " 2.50
1,000 " 2.00	1,000 " 1.50
500 " 1.00	500 " 1.00

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other
Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit every-
body.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES,
RAPHAEL LUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND
RELIEF SCRAPES,
MANILA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES,
&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAUEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL ORBAM
and
P & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES
"Importers, 10, Market Street."

LEE YEE
HAIR DRESSING SALOON
HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND
TOILET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,
HONGKONG.
"Importers, 10, Market Street."

D. NOMA,
PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER
AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO
MARKS,
No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED BY Prince of Wales, then
H. R. H. The Duke of York, and
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, and having
4,000 testimonials from all sources.
My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a
guarantee of good work and prompt execution.
My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly
harmless, and produce a charming effect not
attainable by any other, as their composition is
only known to me. In tattooing unlike some
species of engravings, care must be taken to
have the work done in a perfect, high toned
manner. In order to take special precaution
against possible dangers, I use fresh materials
daily.

The Copying of Portraits with distinct
miniatures a speciality.

Hongkong, 18 September, 1908.

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Hongkong, 18 September, 1908.

THE CHINA BORNEO CO.
LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to shareholders
at the sixth ordinary yearly meeting to be held
at the office of the Company at noon on Mon-
day, 5th April, 1909, is as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The general manager and con-
sulting committee beg to present to the share-
holders the sixth ordinary yearly report of the
company.

The accounts show a profit of \$104,695.09
From this has to be deducted:—

Fees to consulting com-
mittee \$4,000.00
Bonus to European staff
for 1907 2,850.00 6,850.00

Leaving available for appropriation .. \$97,845.09

The consulting committee recom-
mend that a dividend of 10% on
the subscribed capital be paid
to shareholders .. \$55,200.00

Write off Hongkong saw-mills .. 10,000.00

Launches and lighters .. 5,000.00

Engineering works .. 5,000.00

Plant .. 2,500.00

Timber concessions .. 1,145.09

Kudat pier and house
property 1,000.00

To carry to reserve 15,000.00

Provision for bonus to staff for 1908 .. 3,000.00

..... \$7,845.09

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. G. Wood retired on leaving the
Colony and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar was invited
to join the committee; his appointment requires
confirmation. In accordance with the articles
of association the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.,
retires but offers himself for re-election.

The accounts under review have been audited
by Mr. W. H. Potts who offers himself for re-
election.

J. WHELEWY, General Manager.

Hongkong, March 15th, 1909.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO DECEMBER

31ST, 1908.

Liabilities.

Capital:—

60,000 shares each

\$12 \$720,000.00

Less 14,000 shares un-
issued each \$12= 168,000.00 \$552,000.00

Sundry creditors 11,837.78

Reserve account 25,000.00

Balance of working account 104,695.09

\$693,527.87

Assets.

Hongkong Saw-Mills:—

Value as per last state-
ment \$151,503.84Less amount provided for
depreciation 5,000.00

146,503.84

Since added 5,914.10 152,417.94

Value as per last state-
ment 89,633.57

Since added 21,262.93 110,896.50

Steam launches and lighters:—

Value as per last state-
ment 105,223.21Less amount provided for
depreciation 5,000.00

100,223.21

Since added 20,624.59 120,847.80

Sandakan engine works and slipway:—

Value as per last state-
ment 9,131.29Less amount provided for
depreciation 5,000.00

4,131.29

Plant:—

Value as per last state-
ment 27,569.06Less amount provided for
depreciation 5,000.00

22,569.06

Since added 1,293.13 23,862.19

Land and House Property:—

Value as per last state-
ment 5,269.53Less value of property
sold 1,467.00

3,802.53

Kudat Pier:—

Value as per last state-
ment 2,000.00Less amount provided for
depreciation 1,500.00

500.00

House and office furniture

Timber concessions:—

Value as per last state-
ment 18,848.77Less amount provided for
depreciation 2,568.74

16,280.03

Stock of rough and saw timber,
stores, material, &c. 224,301.42

Suspense account 2,850.00

Sundry debtors 6,814.70

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cash
with 34,417.37

Cash in hand 14,577.67

\$693,527.87

WORKING ACCOUNT.

To Management and office expenses

and general charges at Hong-
kong and in Borneo \$43,415.64

Exchange 47,902.59

Balance 104,695.09

\$196,013.32

By Profit on sales of rough and
sawn timber, &c. \$10,625.21

Interest 116.91

Scripts 71.00

\$10,813.12

Roughing, 21st June, 1907.

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Roughing, 21st June, 1907.

WEATHER FORECAST AND
STORM WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG

OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the
mast in front of the Water Police Station at
Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters
of vessels leaving the port. They do not
necessarily imply that bad weather is expected
here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE

point upwards

Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE

point upwards

and D.U.M. below

Indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM

Indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE

point downwards

and DRUM below

Indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE

point downwards

Indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE

point downwards

and BALL below

Indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL

Indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE

point upwards

and BALL below

Indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be more than 100 miles away from
the Colony.Black Signal. Indicate that the centre is
believed to be less than 100 miles away from
the Colony.The above signals will, as heretofore, be
hoisted only when typhoons are in such
directions that information regarding them is
of importance to the Colony or to shipping
leaving the harbour.These signals are repeated at the Harbour
Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal
Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected
that the wind may increase to full typhoon
force at any moment, the following Urgent
Signal will be made at the Water Police
Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS
OF TEN SECONDS.A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same
time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhib-
ited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water
Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office
Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green,
Indicates that a typhoon is believed to be
situated more than 100 miles from the Colony.II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green,
Indicates that a typhoon is believed to be
situated less than 100 miles from the Colony.III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red,
Indicates that the wind may be expected to
increase to full typhoon force at any moment.No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the
Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the
information conveyed by this signal being firm
published by night.These Night Signals will be substituted the
Day Signals at sunset, and will, when
necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing
Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at
each of the following stations during the time
that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted
in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen.

Waglan. Sai Kung.

Stanley. Sai Kung.

Cape Collinson. Shek Tin Koi.

Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression
somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm
Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.Further details can always be given to Ocean
Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Light
houses.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's
HYGIENOL,
AND
BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND
GERMICIDE

Price per Pint 50 cents
" " Gallon \$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909.
FOR SYTH MOIR.—On the 24th March, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A., GEORGE GRANVILLE SUTHERLAND, youngest son of the late Rev. W. Forsyth, D.D., of Abernethy, Strathpey, N.B., to MARGUERITE ELIZABETH, elder daughter of the late Frank Woir, Esq., of Dundee, N.B.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1909.

BRITAIN'S SUBSTANCE FOR SIAM'S SHADOW.

The trite remark, which frequently does duty as argument, that the "man on the spot" is less capable of taking a detached view of diplomatic questions which affect him personally than he who surveys the scene from a distance will unquestionably be employed by the Foreign Office when the new treaty between Great Britain and Siam is ratified. It is probably true that where an individual's personal interests are concerned he should be moved by bias and prejudice rather than guided by the wider spirit of the national weal, but it will scarcely be denied that in the present instance Siam appears to have made a better bargain than she could have expected. Briefly, under the new treaty, which has yet to be ratified, Siam agrees to cede to the United Kingdom her suzerainty over the states of Kedah, Kelantan and Tringannu in return for the power to exercise jurisdiction over all British subjects resident in Siam. That means that Great Britain waives her right of extra-territoriality which has worked satisfactorily for many years, and has had the approval of every British subject who has had dealings with the British Court in Bangkok and elsewhere, for the possession of the three Siamese states over which the Government of Siam has held but shadowy dominion since the present dynasty was founded. For the last couple of decades, Siam has been making strenuous efforts to become a recognised force in the international affairs of the Far East, and taking Japan as her model has been intent on setting her house in order, introducing Western methods of administration in every department, forming her army and navy on modern lines, with European instructors for the army and European navigators and engineers in the navy. The Siamese bench has had the advice of a Japanese judge, while her legal interests have been protected by an American jurist as adviser and a British Attorney-General, the financial

department has been under the control of British financial experts sent by the Indian Government, men of recognised ability who have completely re-organised the finances of the country, increased the revenue, established the currency on a gold basis, and introduced innumerable reforms which could never have been worked out by the Siamese themselves; the railway system has been organised and operated by an exceedingly capable staff of Germans, who, however, have usually followed the principle of keeping their own sea-fish for their own sea-maws; while most of the other countries with possibly the exception of France, which has attended strictly to the duty of safeguarding the interests of her nationals and protégés, have had representatives in the various official departments prepared to assist the Government of Siam in her desire to become a luminary in the firmament of Oriental nations. All along Siam has recognised that so long as extra-territoriality existed her efforts at self-government—using the term in its widest sense—were to a large degree thwarted and it has been her purpose to get rid of this handicapping condition at the least possible cost. The question was: What has Siam to offer in exchange for the rights enjoyed by the Powers represented at the Siamese capital? There are only three countries whose extra-territorial powers are constantly being exercised—Great Britain, France and, to a lesser extent, Germany. The British Court is daily occupied with cases in which British subjects are concerned, both in civil and criminal actions, and it is presided over by a judge of experience and acumen, while the bar is represented by English lawyers who have passed through the laps of Court. In the French Court there is less business, the questions dealt with being mostly concerned with titles to property; while the German Court seldom has occasion to sit more than once a month. It was necessary, then, to induce Great Britain to give up her advantages in return for a *quid pro quo* which could be accepted without loss of prestige, in order that the other Powers might be induced to follow suit. For several years past, the British Government, one way or another, has been acquiring a growing ascendancy in the Malay and Siamese States either directly, or through the medium of resident ministers and private commercial interests. The Government of Siam has been vainly endeavouring to secure the undisputed sovereignty of the feudal states of Kedah, Kelantan and Tringannu, but the rajahs of these provinces have employed every means in their power to hold themselves independent of their feudalsms. If Siam had been strong enough she would have undoubtedly sent expeditions to these recalcitrant states in order to compel their allegiance and reduce them to the position of inferior tributaries. But Siam had neither the power nor the money to spend on such incursions and the rajahs have consistently refused to recognise the superiority of King Chulalongkorn over their provinces. At the same time the agents of Great Britain have been graciously received by these semi-independent chieftains and their advice has been received and acted upon even when it did not coincide with the principles enunciated by the Siamese Government. Here there was a pretty pickle. These states were a thorn in the side of Siam; they were of practically no value to the suzerain power; the proclamations of the Government were ridiculed and ignored; they were a source of continual trouble and vexation. Why not get rid of this shadowy dominion for the solid substance of extra-territoriality? Why not hand the states over to Great Britain, which did actually exercise power over the rajahs, and regain the right which was essential to the standing and reputation of the Siamese judicial system? Whether these were the arguments which induced the Government of Siam to enter into negotiations with the British plenipotentiary at Bangkok or not, the fact remains that when this new treaty is ratified British subjects will no longer have the benefit of trial in their own Courts under the laws of the United Kingdom but will come under the terms of the Siamese Code. It is true that when a European British subject is a party to a suit a European adviser—not necessarily a Britisher—will sit as judge, and that in appeal cases the judgments will be signed by two European judges, but that can only be considered a temporary arrangement. The thin end of the wedge has been inserted and all British rights to British justice will be abolished as soon as Siam feels strong enough or can offer sufficient inducement to secure that end. Is it to be wondered at that the European British subjects in Siam feel raw up the subject? They see themselves and their property committed to the tender mercies of Siamese justice, and their rights sliced away from them by diplomatic methods in which they had no voice. At present the precise terms of the treaty are unknown, but an official statement has been issued by the General Adviser to the Siamese Government in the following terms:—

The objects of the treaty are, first, to settle political questions in the Malay Peninsula, and

secondly, in view of the altered conditions which have arisen in the last 50 years, to make changes in the system of jurisdiction over British subjects in Siam.

As to jurisdiction, all British subjects registered in the British Consulate before the date of the treaty are subject to the International Courts—Courts which have been in operation and exercised jurisdiction over British subjects in the north for 35 years. All British subjects registered after the date of the treaty are subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary Siamese Courts. When the Siamese codes are completed, this distinction will disappear and all British subjects will be under the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts.

Guarantees are provided in the form of European advisers in all cases in either class of Courts where British subjects are defendants or accused. When a European British subject is a party, the adviser will sit in the capacity of judge, and his judgments are to be signed by two European judges.

Henceforward British subjects will be relieved of the restrictions upon the holding of landed property, etc. They will be subject to ordinary taxation.

From that synopsis, it will be seen that Great Britain foregoes many of the privileges she has enjoyed in Siam, while the compensation she will receive in return is scarcely blatted at. When it is remembered that there are some 7,000 Asiatic British subjects in Siam, and several hundred European Britishers in Bangkok it will be understood that the question cannot be dismissed lightly, particularly when it is remembered that many of the largest undertakings financed by British capital and operated by British labour have been established in the belief that extra-territoriality in Siam was certain to remain an assured asset.

GUARDING THE MORALS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

We have learned with no little surprise and astonishment that within the last few days the Government of Hongkong, animated undoubtedly by a new spirit of righteousness and glory, has had in circulation among the members of the Civil Service and the Police Force a document which, if it contains all the innuendoes related to us on what we are constrained to believe, is good authority, is calculated to lead to indignant and insubordinate views on the part of those individuals who, have no option but to sign it "by order." The subject dealt with in this precious document is scarcely a savoury one to air in the public press, as it refers to a condition of affairs which is to be deplored, although at the same time the causes which have led to the past to this condition have largely lain with the Government itself. It is impossible to be mealy-mouthed over the matter however one might desire to gloss it over. Accordingly, to put it bluntly, the circular refers to the reasons unknown, the Government has arrived at the belief, which is either unjust to the respectable and honourable officials attached to the departments in question, or is an evil existing to such an extent that it should have long since been suppressed, that a proportion of the men maintain mistresses who cannot be legally recognised but who, nevertheless, in certain contingencies, may become a burden on the Government or at least a nuisance to the relieving staff. We may have some faint idea as to how this belief originated but it has nothing to do with the case. In any event, some highly moral individual, whose unctuous rectitude is beyond cavil, and who has apparently been studying the doings of the Agapemones and Smyth-Pigott's "Abode of Love," has framed a formidable document, which is nothing more or less than an indictment against the morality of the entire force of Civil Servants and Constabulary. Of course this interesting document makes no assertions—the document, as we understand it, is far too cleverly drawn up for that—but it requires that all the officials in the departments we have referred to shall promise that from now and henceforth they shall not be guilty of maintaining an establishment which is not of a strictly proper character. In other words, it is suggested that the officials spend their spare time enjoying themselves in questionable ways. Perhaps the Government may dispute that view, but it certainly is the view of those officials who lead an unblemished life and against whom not the faintest whisper of indecorous conduct could be made. How a Government which has not shown itself particularly interested in ethical ideas should have arrived at such a position as to dictate what men of probity should do it is difficult to conceive. There are no exceptions made as to those who shall, or shall not, sign this momentous effusion every member of the combined departments must add his signature. What pains and penalties await those who refuse to sign it we cannot tell but presumably nothing less than the most fearful punishments known to the Chinese deities will be their portion. It may be taken for granted, however, that the officials will sign the circular, just as they were compelled to sign away the funds which they had accumulated under the old Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund. If the Government in its zeal to regenerate the respectability in question had simply confined its missionary efforts to the uplifting of the younger and wilder members of the departments—the apprentices who lead the lives of the heroes of Bocca's

Decameron on \$300 a month—the feeling against it might not have been so acute. But when men with many years' unblemished service, whose lives are open for all to scrutinise, are also indicated as being on what may be termed the suspect list, it can easily be understood that deep indignation should have been aroused. If the Government was invariably immaculate and adopted measures to protect the ordinary citizen against the wiles and abandon of foreign invaders, the matter would not have been so singular. But the reverse is the case. Even if the Government had limited its degree to the young unmarried bloods of the service there would have been little to carp at. But as it stands the circular is regarded as a slur and an unjust insinuation on the character of the older men who have settled down to lives of respectability, and the rearing of future servants of the Crown.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

For refusing to accept hire when disengaged a chair coolie, this morning, had a fine of \$10 to pay. F. J. Elm, an overseer, of 2, Chico Terrace, was the prosecutor.

This coolie, Yau Fook, who attempted to relieve an eight-year-old girl of her bangle in Wallington Street on Tuesday last, was sentenced to three months' hard labour to-day. Inspector Gourlay prosecuted.

AN interesting souvenir of the International Optum Conference at Shanghai has been received by Mr. J. J. Leiria from one of the Portuguese delegates. It is a group photograph of all the representatives of the Powers at the Conference. The various members are clearly distinguishable in the photo.

A JAPANESE woman was fined in the Police Court, this morning, for disorderly behaviour in the public street last night. She was seen by Policeman Wilson to approach an American sailor and throw her arms around his neck. Such amorous behaviour the sailor did not like, and the woman was arrested. A fine of \$10 was imposed.

THE steamer *Fuyongmaru*, owned by Mr. Harada Jiro, of Osaka, which left Osaka some days ago for Taingtau and Chefoo via Kobe, caught fire at the entrance to Taingtau on the 14th instant, but succeeded in getting into port. We learn from the *Mainichi* that the cargo was insured for ¥100,000 and the steamer for ¥50,000. Details of damage are not yet known.

MR. J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal, paid an official call on Vice-Admiral Harbour on board the flagship *Charleston*, this afternoon. The U.S. Commander-in-Chief placed his barge at Consul Leiria's disposal on his visit to and from the *Charleston*. The usual salute was fired as the Consul boarded the flagship. Just before his departure on Saturday.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

The following reply was sent to the Government:—

Chamber of Commerce,
24th March, 1909

Sir,—I am directed to reply to your letter of the 26th February, 1909 (No. 3559/1909) forwarding a copy of a despatch addressed to the Government by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and inquiring whether this Chamber supports the adherence of the Colony to the International Convention of the 26th September, 1906.

My committee do not consider that restrictive measures of this nature should apply to a Colony employing Asiatic labour. In their opinion the labourer in this Colony is relatively better off than his European confrere and it will be time enough for the Colony to adopt protective measures when it can be shown that labour is unjustly treated by employers. The troubles facing a local employer are already great enough without unnecessarily adding thereto. For these reasons my committee regret that they cannot support the adherence of the Colony to the Convention.

I beg to return the memorandum as requested.—I have, &c.

(Sgd.) E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

JUDGE THAYER IN HONGKONG.

A VISIT TO THE SUPREME COURT.

MR. Rufus H. Thayer, the newly-appointed Judge at the U.S. Court at Shanghai, who recently arrived in the Colony in *rento* to Canton, was present in the Supreme Court this morning. He occupied a seat on the bench with the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott. Dr. F. E. Hickey, clerk of the U.S. Court at Shanghai, was also present.

WANTED—SALARY.

D. R. CAPTAIN'S APPLICATION.

An application was made in the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction Court to-day (the Chief Justice presiding) by Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, on behalf of D. R. Captain for salary to be paid out of estate in bankruptcy. Mr. Dixon observed that the applicant had managed the business since February 19, and adjudication order had been made last Thursday. Since then the business had been sold.

His Lordship—Sold? To whom?
Mr. Dixon—To a gentleman from Canton. The date of purchase to be from yesterday or to-day.
The order was granted.

POST OFFICE PROSECUTION.

STOLEN STAMPS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN DEFENDANT'S POSSESSION.

William Nuttall, the clerk in the employment of the General Post Office, who is only sixteen years of age, surrendered to his bail of \$100 this morning to stand the charge of removing postage stamps from packages, which were under his charge. To this accusation the defendant has already pleaded not guilty.

The Crown was represented by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor). Mr. F. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, acted for the defence.

Mr. Bowley proceeded to deal with the alleged facts of the case. After he had explained at some length the workings of the Post Office, the Crown Solicitor went on to say that on Friday last the defendant was on duty in the Parcels Department from nine o'clock until he was suspended that day. All that day he had been engaged in entering the parcels in the journal and issuing receipts for them. The defendant had charge of the London Insurance parcels. The Parcels Department was in charge of the Superintendent of Registration. There were four clerks, including the defendant, under him. On the day in question, Mr. Martin, the superintendent, before leaving for home, noticed that one of the parcels boxes had not been securely fastened and he drew the clerk's attention to it. The box was re-opened and re-packed, and it was then discovered that a number of the parcels were deficient in stamps.

Mr. Bowley pointed out at this juncture that no receipt could be given for insured parcels unless the proper amount of stamps was affixed, otherwise the counter clerk had to make up the deficiency. While the London Insurance parcel box was being re-packed, he pursued, it was noticed that three parcels (Nos. 105, 107 and 109) were deficient in postage stamps to the extent of \$4, which was made up as follows:—two parcels \$1.50 each and the third a dollar. A fourth parcel was seen to bear a clean dollar stamp without a post-mark, and it appeared that the stamp had been put on after the parcel had been post-marked. On investigation it was found that the counterfeit receipt for these parcels were in the handwriting of the defendant; he alone entered them in the journal, and apparently he was the only person who handled the parcels. The matter was reported to the Postmaster-General, who sent defendant a memorandum calling upon him to report on the deficiency. The defendant replied excusing himself, and as this was not satisfactory to the Postmaster the latter wrote again. Once more the defendant replied and once more no satisfaction could be obtained, and defendant was ordered to be suspended.

The Postmaster-General then ordered that every parcel in the department be checked, including six consigned to Australia. Each of these six parcels had been received by the defendant, who deposited them in their proper boxes. These parcels when scrutinized were also found to be deficient. The first parcel had no stamp at all, the second bore a twenty-cent stamp instead of a dollar stamp, and the third a long story short of the deficiency in postage amounting to this case to \$3.50. The police were immediately notified, and Detective Sergeant J. J. Watt went with Mr. Martin to the defendant's house. He was not there at the time, but appeared some time later only to find the visitors. The detective told the defendant the object of his visit; he said he was going to arrest him, and asked whether he consented to be searched. Defendant, turned out the contents of his pockets and produced a number of stamps—some clean, some defaced.

It was obvious, Mr. Bowley went on to remark, that clean stamps could always be realized, their face value, while defaced ones had a market value for collectors. Not all of the stamps were recovered, and it must be borne in mind that the Australian parcels reached the Post Office several days before and the defendant had time to convert them into cash. His excuse was that he had picked up the stamps from the floor in the Parcels Department.

Mr. Goldring. We would like your Worship to deal with the case summarily.

Mr. Bowley said that it was a serious offence and that defendant might have been charged with larceny. Larceny for a Government servant was a serious offence. The charge was framed under the Post Office Ordinance, which was a misdemeanour. He did not like to say much at this stage of the case; but the prosecution had taken into consideration the youth of the defendant, and he thought his Worship should deal with the matter himself. Evidence was then taken, and the case further adjourned.

WEI-HAI-WEI LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR WEI-HAI-WEI LAND.

This morning, in the Supreme Court, Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice) presiding, Sir Henry Bartley, K.C., who was instructed by Mr. C. G. O'Bailey, applied on behalf of the Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Co., Ltd., for an order to reduce the capital of the Company from Tael 150,000 to Tael 200,000. Counsel said that the firm had passed a resolution for the reduction of the capital of the Company. That reduction had been rendered necessary because of the uncertainty of the tenure of Wei-hai-wei.

His Lordship—I don't think I have to consider the motive.

Sir Henry—No, my lord. The motive of the company to reduce its capital is not because of any loss, possible insolvency, but because there is more money than can be disposed of profitably. It is proposed to return to the shareholders 5 taels per share.

His Lordship—What is the object of the company?

Sir Henry—To build and acquire land at Wei-hai-wei.

His Lordship—I have seen the papers several times in chambers and I think I can make the order.

DISTURBANCE ON A CAR.

EUROPEAN CALLED INSPECTOR A "BLACK COW" AND IS FINED.

Mr. J. R. Wood, (second police magistrate) listened to the story of a disturbance which was committed on board a tramcar some days ago.

An Indian inspector (F. Moones) in the employ of the Electric Tramway Company, summoned Mr. A. G. Gile, of the Naval Yard, for assault and for using abusive language towards him, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned.

Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, prosecuted. Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended.

It was stated that on the night of the incident the defendant and his wife boarded a car at Observation Place, going westward. The conductor applied for the fares. Defendant produced a monthly ticket, which he exhibited. The conductor called for the lady's fare. The defendant said that he had only a \$10 bill and if he paid he wanted Hongkong money in change. This was not possible and defendant was asked to sign a bill, which he refused to do, taking the bill from the conductor and throwing it away. When the car arrived at Ship Street, the conductor called the complainant to whom he complained.

When approached by complainant, the defendant produced the \$10 bill and said: "I want Hongkong money change."

Complainant said he was sorry, but that the conductor had not sufficient change.

"Then give me the \$10 bill," complainant said, "and the company will send you the change in the morning."

This he also refused to do. At Arsenal Street the defendant attempted to stop the car, but complainant ordered the motorman to proceed. It was alleged that defendant then seized hold of the inspector and nearly shook him off the car. He also called him a "black cow."

The complainant was called and cross-examined:—

Mr. Kong Sing—You can read, can you?—Yes.

And was not this the ticket defendant showed you?—Yes.

You knew his name right along?—Yes.

Didn't he say to you that he would send you the ten cents just as easy as you could retain his \$10?—No.

Are your instructions from the office to stop people from leaving a car?—Yes, if they won't pay their fare.

Are those your instructions?—Yes.

Before this summons was brought you were taken to the office by Mr. Scott?—Yes.

And some inquiries were made?—Yes.

Why didn't you on that occasion report to Mr. Scott that you had been assaulted?—I did, sir.

The conductor of the car gave corroborative evidence. In cross-examination, he said that he thought that when defendant pushed the complainant he did so to get past him.

Policeman Stuart was the next witness. He deposed to being called by the complainant, who was with him at the time there was a gentleman on a car who had refused to pay his fare. When the policeman reached the car the complainant asked him to show his ticket. The reply he received was: "Go away, you black cur." As witness was on special duty at the City Hall he could do nothing in the matter, so he directed the inspector to proceed farther down and he would meet another officer at the corner.

The defendant spoke to offering the conductor a \$10 bill and asking for change in Hongkong money. As none could be got he gave the inspector to understand that he would send the ten cents to the company next morning. He did not remember calling complainant a "black cow" or a "black cur."

Cross-examined—He had held a monthly ticket for three or four months. As a rule he paid his wife's fare. He was asked if he would sign a bill, but witness refused. He did not send the company the ten cents he owed them until five days afterwards.

His Worship fined the defendant \$5 on each charge.

STABBED IN BED.

STRANGE AFFAIR AT YAU-MA-TI.

What is believed to have been the work of the Triad Society was accomplished at Yau-ma-ti last night, when an unfortunate coolie, who, perhaps, had set the Society against him, was most cruelly stabbed, which necessitated his instant removal to the Government Civil Hospital. His alleged assailant, a bloke, giving the name of Cheung Chu, who resides in Third Street, West Point, was arrested.

The Yau-ma-ti police have investigated the matter most carefully, but like all secret societies, the motive for the stabbing is carefully guarded.

At about eight o'clock last evening a coolie named Leung I Fong visited a certain house in Temple Street in search of a lady friend. The lady, unfortunately, was at home and she invited Leung to a smoke, which he accepted. While sitting on the sofa and inhaling the drug at the end of a pin over the lamp, a man suddenly entered the room and, without uttering a word, seized Leung by the shoulder and, pulling out a sheath knife quickly, stabbed him between the shoulder and the back.

Pursued by a policeman and a number of peonies, the assailant bolted down Temple Street into Poon Street, round a block of new buildings, and eventually was captured in a private lane. The knife which he had thrown away during the chase was recovered later.

The unlucky Leung, whose wound was of a serious nature, was, after being temporarily treated at Yau-ma-ti Police Station, sent to hospital.

This morning, Inspector Drayton charged Cheung Chu in the Police Court, and he was remanded until Leung's discharge from hospital.

Shipping—Steamers.

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"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 12 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

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"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SUNDAY, APRIL 11TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, APRIL 9TH.
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"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, MAY 11TH.	A LAN LINER FRIDAY, MAY 14TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SUNDAY, MAY 23RD.	
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Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments. Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43.

Via New York £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. UKAIKAI, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 26th Mar., 4 P.M.
TIENSIN VIA SWATOW, WEI	"FUOKSANG"	SATURDAY, 27th Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"CHIPSANG"	SUNDAY, 28th Mar., Daylight.
SHANGHAI, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"CHOISANG"	MONDAY, 29th Mar., 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN, SHANGHAI, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAUSANG"	TUESDAY, 30th Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"TINSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 31st Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LOONGSANG"	THURSDAY, 1st April, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 2nd April, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occurring 24 Days.

The steamers *Kaitang*, *Namang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kanton, Lohai, Daito, Singapore, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61, Hongkong, 25th March, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"YINGHOOW"	26th Mar., 4 P.M.
AMOI, FOCHOW & SHANGHAI	"KWANGSSE"	26th " " 10 A.M.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	27th " " 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	28th " " Daylight.
MANILA & ILOILO	"TAMING"	30th " " 3 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGRIANG"	31st April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	1st " " Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	4th " " 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBANGA and USUAL	"CHANGSHA"	8th " " 4 P.M.

"DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" S.S. "SANTU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chien*, *Chin* and *Linan*) leaving every Thursday and Sunday have excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

FARE INCLUDING WINES: £40 SINGLE and £70 RETURN.

Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

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CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
LAZIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	FRIDAY, 26th Mar., at 5 P.M.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 3rd April, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 24th March, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

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REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via JAPAN PORTS, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 tons gross	Sail April 24th/09.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000 " "	June/09.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5,000 " "	August/09.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 " "	October/09.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1909.



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STEAM

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

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THE Steamship

"DELHI"

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at Noon; taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Malwa*, 11,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for Franco and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Morice*, due in London on 14th May, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1909.

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FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

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Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

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THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE"

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Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

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FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK: S.S. "DACE CASTLE" About 20th April.

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Hongkong, 18th March, 1909.

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"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

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Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have special accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....£4.

Meals£1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Wharves Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

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Connecting at Vancouver with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. OVERLAND Cargo taken for ALL CANADIAN and UNITED STATES PORTS.

THE Steamship

S.S. "AMIRAL HAMELIN,"

Captain Debonnaire, will leave this port on or about the 20th March, for SHANGHAI, JAPAN and SAN FRANCISCO, &c., as above.

For further particulars apply to the Agent—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"

will be despatched as above on or about the 26th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS,"

Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 29th instant.

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Hongkong, 23rd March, 1909.

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THE Steamship

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will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1909.

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Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Common Ports in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

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VIA VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

Kamari 6,232 F. S. Cowley 8th April 1909

Inveric 4,779 R. J. Howie 6th May

Swire 6,232 Shotton 3rd June

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 18th March, 1909.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "INDRAMAYO" On 26th April, 1909.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 7th Mar. ch. 100 cts. per \$ Mar.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mel Lung Pa B

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shio

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chuan

" Bullock's Brains—Know

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Kook

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau On

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat

" Leg—Yeung Pui

" Shoulder—Yeung Shaw

" Pigs' Chubbings—Chi cheong

" Brains—Chi Know

" Feet—Chi Keok

" Fry—Chi Chai

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu

" Liver—Chi Kon

" Pork Chop—Chi Pui Kwat

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk

" Leg—Chu Pui

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yiu

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau

" Keok

" Heart—Yeung Sum

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu

" Liver—Yeung On

" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai

" Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai

" Capons, Large, Small—Siu Kai

" Ducks—Ap

" Doves—Pan Kan

" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tau

" Fowls, Canton—Kai

" " Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai

" Goose—Ngo

" Goose, Wild Shanghai—Sheng H

VESSELS IN PORT

STEAMERS.

STEAMERS.

Aldenharn, Br. s.s., 3,803, St. John George,
23rd Mar.—Yokohama 23rd Feb., and Kobe
28th, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Alecia, Ger. s.s., 3,376, J. Ernst, 1st Mar.,
Portland, Or. 28th Jan., and Moji 31st
Feb., Flour.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

Amara, Br. s.s., 1,507, Maltuck, 22nd Mar.,
H. Hagan 20th Mar., Cal.—D. B. K.

Bangkok, Ger. s.s., 7,137, F. Nicolaisen, 19th
Mar., Bangkok 13th Mar., Rice and Meal.
—Yuen Fat Hong.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Le Bail, 16th Mar.,
—Shigon 14th Mar., Rice.—Man Fat.

Ceylon Mail, Jap. s.s., 5,463, F. L. Pyne, 24th
Mar., Moji 13th Mar., Coal and Gen.—
N. Y. K.

Chowtai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Möllmann, 32nd
Mar.—Swatow 22nd Mar., Rice and
Wood.—B. & S.

Clara Jensen, Ger. s.s., 1,102, J. Bendixen, 24th
Mar., Haiphong and Hoihow 23rd Mar.,
Gen.—J. & Co.

Empress of Japan, Br. s.s., 3,039, H. Pybus,
23rd Mar., Vancouver 24th Feb.,
and Shanghai 16th Mar.; Mails and Gen.
—C. P. R. Co.

Erroll, Br. s.s., 2,889, L. James, 28th Feb.,
Bangkok 21st Feb., Ballast.—D. & Co.,
Ld.

Fausang, Br. s.s., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 23rd
Mar.,—Shigon 18th Mar., Meal, Rice and

Br. S.S.; 1987, F. A. M.
Singapore 15th Mar.

& Co.
Glenfarg, Dr. s.s., 2,350, H. R. L. Holman,
22nd Mar.—Shanghai 19th Mar, Gen—
C. P. R. Co.
Gymreke, Dr. s.s., 2,575, J. C. Hall, 22nd Mar.,
—Put back owing to some accident on the
21st Mar, Gen.—D. & Cn, Ld.
Hainip, Dr. s.s., 7,304, A. E. Hodgins, 24th
Mar.—Swallow 13rd Mar, Tea and Gen—
D., L. & Co.
Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,060, R. Rönneberg, 15th
Mar.—Amoy 14th Mar, Ballast—Aagaard,
Thoresen & Co.
Hanoi, Fr. s.s., 719, J. Pannier, 23rd Mar.—
Haiphong 19th Mar, via Pakhoi and
Kwoong-chow-wan 22nd, Gen.—A. R. M.
Joshin Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, H. Murayama, 24th
Mar.—Tamsui 21st Mar, Gen.—O. S. K.
Kneisberg, Ger. s.s., 646, Henk, 21st Mar.—
Pakhoi 19th Mar, Sugar and Gen.—J. &
Kumeric, Dr. s.s., 4,066, J. Maibie, 24th Mar.,
—Victoria, B.C., via Ports 21st Feb, Gen.
—D. & Co, Ld.
Loosok, Ger. s.s., 1,020, G. Schultzen, 21st
Mar.—Bangkok and Kohsichang 14th
Mar, Rice and Salt.—B. & S.
Lothian, Br. s.s., 3,222, W. J. Lockhart, 16th

Mr. B. B. "1544" G. 9. 11

Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Mongolia, Jan. s.s., 8,750, H. E. Morton, 15th
Mar.,—San Francisco 16th Feb., via Japan
and Shanghai 13th Mar., Mails and Gen.—
—P. M. S. S. Co.
Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,373, C. Wolff, 22nd
Mar.,—Bangkok 17th Mar., Rice.—B. & S.
Pinar Waldemar, Ger. s.s., 1,737, P. Tacke,
24th Mar.,—Kobe 17th Mar., Gen.—M. &
Co.
Progress, Nor. s.s., 1,647, P. Schjerwag, 22nd
Mar.,—Pulo Laut 11th Mar., Coal.—
—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Rigel, Am.-s.s., 1,758, J. Svivesi, 23rd Mar.,—
Manila 19th Mar., Gen.—Arratodon v.
Apcar.
Shinano Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,570, F. Furukawa,
25th Feb.,—Moji 17th Feb., Coal.—N. Y.
Shinano Maru, Jap. s.s., 7960, K. Kawara, 21st
Mar.,—Shanghai 18th Mar., Herrig,
Lead, Flour and Copper.—N. Y. K.
Stietlin, Br. s.s., 1,346, C. Saugater, 18th Mar.,
—Fochow 17th Mar., Kerosine.—Mr.
Geo. McBain.
Tui Sang, Br. s.s., 1,790, W. D. Welsh 21st
Mar.,—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore
13th Mar., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Taiwan, Br. s.s., 1,040-F, C. Everett, 12th Mar.

n 23rd Mar., Gen.—Ch
In 2 s. 265—R

Mak.,—San Francisco 20th Feb., Honolulu
5th Mar., Yokohama 17th. Kobe 18th, and
Nagasaki 20th. Gen.—T. K. K.
Jibodu, Dut. s.s., 2,295, P. Zwart, 14th Mar.,
—Kobe 7th Mar., Coal and Gen.—J. C. I.
L.
Taitou, Ger. s.s., 1,002, Fr. Blücking, 28th
Feb.,—Bangkok via Swatow 18th Feb.,
Rice.—B. & S.
Yenus, Am. s.s., 608, G. Benteria, 28th Feb.,
Manila 24th Feb., Ballast.—Jorge & Co.
Vorwaerts, Adst. s.s., 5,999, B. Hednar, 24th
Mar.,—Shanghai 21st Mar., Gen.—S. W.
& Co.
Yingchow, Br. s.s., J. 216, W. Fraser, 23rd Mar.,
—Souabaya (Probolinggo) 13th Mar.,
Sugar.—B. & S.
Yuenpao, Br. s.s., 1,128, R. H. White,

Manila 19th Mar., Gen

SAILING VESSELS.

Lynchburg, Br. bark, Parrell, 14th Sept.—
Bangkok 25th Aug., Case Oil—S. O. Co.
DUCK RETURN.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS,

	at Kowloon Dock	
Dilly	" 19 "	"
M.M.S. King Alfred	" 19 "	"
M.M.S. Fame	" 19 "	"
M.M.S. Sandpiper	" 19 "	"
Kiangtung	" 19 "	"
Farlie	" 19 "	"
Venus	" 19 "	"
Alesia	" Cosmopolitan "	"
Jiboda	" 19 "	"
Glyceric	" Aberdeen "	"

... Passed The Panel

12th February—Indragund, Tonkin, Hyson.
 6th February—Mongkhakhe, Irtia, Sam-
 gura, Lolhas, Stam. 10th February—
 Sany, Marv, Erkerong, Blogo, Marv, Re-
 velmachuk, Ferdinad, Privy Eitel Friedrich,
 Lelms Ludwig. 23rd. February—Asyana,
 Kamo Marv, Caladetan, Sundz. 25th Febru-
 ry—Manc, Ister, Castla, Glenauv, Glenlog,
 Yubla, Pelcus, Tydus, 2nd March—Ben-
 der, Indrart, Peking. 5th March—Gosha,
 Kulouso, Nakata Marv, Benedi, Kawachi
 Marv, Machao. 9th March—Argepi, Ben-
 der, Chiva, (Aus.) Bomp, Marv, Armut
 Marv, Sany, Nyngaz, Tencr. 12th March
 —Dind, Marv, Pano, Pablu, Glenlog, Glen-
 log. 16th March—Banyu, Glenlog, Glen-
 log, Kenuke, Silaya, (Gr.) 19th March—
 Kenuke, Bulow, Glauco, Idomany, Ton-
 in, Myrmind, Prin, Rigent Luthold, Waka-
 sa Marv, Sanku Marv. 23rd March—Gör-
 arupphits.
 Arrivals at Home—12th February—Ching
 Wo, Dufflinger, Sado Marv, Moyus. 15th
 February—Dambur, Wakusa Marv, Scilla.
 16th February—Melsam, Toshin, Dardana-
 der. 17th February—Bendand, Scilla, Thetun,
 Cheng Si. 19th February—Scilla, Sila. 1st

Spokane Her Child Is In

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui.—*Per Joikwa*
Mifu, 27th Mar., 5 P.M.
 Swatow, Weihaiwei, Chiesoo and Tientsin.—
Per Chikshing, 7th Mar., 5 P.M.
 Swatow.—*Per Haimun*, 28th Mar., 9 A.M.
 Batavia, Cienbon, Samarang, Soembaya and
 Macassar.—*Per Tiboda*, 29th Mar., 11 A.M.
 Manila.—*Per Finkshen*, 30th Mar., 10 A.M.
 Shanghai, Mooli, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama,
 Victoria and Seattle, Wash.—*Per Sakano*
Maru, 30th Mar., 10 A.M.
 Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—*Per Hatching*,
 30th Mar., to A.M.
 Mooli, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland, Or.—
Per Aisa, 30th Mar., to A.M.
 Europe, &c., India, via Tientsin.—*Per*
Nera, 30th Mar., 11 A.M.
 Manila.—*Per Taming*, 30th Mar., 2 P.M.
 Manila.—*Per Rizer*, 30th Mar., 3 P.M.

VISITORS AT THE HOTEL.

Aubrey, Dr. Frank. Joseph M. and Mrs. V.

Abbott, E. F. S.
 Bayard, Lt.-Col. and Kennedy, Mr.
 Mrs. Knott, Mrs.
 Beadnell, Surgeon and Lloyd, Mr.
 Mrs. Longridge, Rev.
 Birds, Mr. Morley, R.
 Blind, Mr. Mitchell
 Bins, Mr. & Mrs. and Mrs. E. V.
 children Montford, Esq.-Com.
 Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. and Mrs.
 Campbell, Miss Carter Moreno, A.
 Coupland, A. Morley, Mr. & Mrs. C.
 Craig, Capt. and Mrs. Nicolaesen, Mr.
 Darling, Col. Ore, J. W.
 Davidson, A. Peel, Mr.
 Davidson, E. Perkins, T. L.
 Dennis, W. Phillips, Major
 Dooner, Capt. & Mrs. Probyn, Major
 Dowley, Mrs. and Mrs. Reid, Lieut.-Col.
 Ellis, A. Rich, Mr. and Mrs.
 Kunkles, Rev. and Mrs. H.
 Dallas Sayle, Mr. and Mrs.
 Finch, Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair, A.
 Galbraith, Mr. Smith, A. Findlay
 Gausden, G. G. Southerland, Mr. and
 Gelsborpe, F. I. Mrs.
 Gill, Mr. Stacpole, Lt.-Col.
 Grieve, Mrs. Stadt, Mr. and Mrs.
 Hancock, H. Van der
 Hansen, Mr. Thompson, Lt. & Mrs.
 Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill, Rev.
 Ward, Mr. Twiddle, R.N., Lt. and
 Hosann, Mr. and Mrs. Capt.
 Hockaday, W. T. White, Mr. and Mrs.
 Humphreys, W. M. Williamsone, Mrs. and
 Jeffries, H. N. children

CRAIGVIEW
 Caldwell, C. F. Ram, E. A.
 Birdwell, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs.
 G. E. Ritchie, Miss D.
 G. E. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
 G. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
 Deastlan, Madam P. Smith, E. Grant
 Gaster, Mr. R. E. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
 G. E. Morton
 Jones, Dr. and Mrs. E. Wilson, G. L.
 Oye, Vt. & Mrs. Burns

THE DUTY OF

NAME.	CLASS.
Alacrity	despatch-vessel...
Astron	cruiser, and class
Bedford	cruiser, 1st class
Bramble	river gunboat
Chinaman	river gunboat
Chadwin	sloop
Cherub	water tank and tug
Cliff	sloop
Came	torpedo boat destroyer
Came	cruiser, and class
Cary	torpedo boat destroyer
Cary	torpedo boat destroyer
Cawke	cruiser, and class
Cawke	torpedo boat destroyer
Cawke	cruiser, 1st class
Cawke	cruiser, 1st class
Cawke	river gunboat
Cawke	surveying ship
Cawke	cruiser, 1st class
Cawke	river gunboat
Cawke	river gunboat
Cawke	torpedo boat destroyer
Cawke	river gunboat
Cawke	river gunboat
Cawke	torpedo boat destroyer
Cawke	receiving ship
Cawke	river gunboat
Cawke	river gunboat
Cawke	torpedo boat destroyer
Cawke	surveying ship
Cawke	torpedo boat destroyer
Cawke	river gunboat
Cawke	river gunboat
Cawke	river gunboat

... ..

* Flying Flag of Vice-Admiral the Honorable

APPENDIX A

FRENCH

[illegible]

Alger	...	...	...	...	2nd class cruiser	...
Arbus	...	...	...	...	river gunboat	...
Bruix	...	...	...	...	armoured cruiser	...
Bécécée	...	...	...	...	gunboat	...
Entrecaesteux	†	...	...	...	1st class armoured cruiser	...
Orly	...	...	...	...	river gunboat	...
Reino	...	...	...	...	river gunboat	...
Takiang	...	...	...	...	steam-launch	...

milante ... river gunboat ...

Flagship of Rear-Admiral Ferrin, Comd.				
				Gunboats.
Ipere	...	...	...	
Ion	...	...	...	...
Alouette	...	...	...	...
Ouchler	...	...	...	...
Arénade	...	...	...	...
Martore	...	...	...	...
Stoc	...	...	...	...
Acquila	...	...	...	...
Chéron	...	...	...	...
Alouette	...	...	...	armoured gunboat
Omby	...	...	...	gunboat
Stipede	...	...	...	gunboat
Ronde	...	...	...	sub-marine
des Rivières	...	...	...	destroyer
Yax	...	...	...	river gunboat
Anche	...	...	...	sub-marine
Conquet	...	...	...	surveying-ship
Arle	...	...	...	destroyer
Isolat	...	...	...	sub-marine
Rotte	...	...	...	destroyer
Indoubte	...	...	...	sub-marine
Yx	...	...	...	battleship, reserve
Akon	...	...	...	armoured gunboat
Sanban	...	...	...	destroyer
Séran	...	...	...	torpedo-depot
				torpedo-depot

Kapp, W. A.	Twoomey, Mr. and Mrs.
Kerr, A.	Walcott, A. S.
Labor, Miss	Walker, H. C.
Lack, G. M.	Walker, E. E.
Lattre, H. de	Walker, Miss
Laurence, A.	Wallach, M. O.
Leigh, Mr. & Mrs. E. A.	Watson, Mr. and Mrs. E. L.
Lewis, J. H. and valet	Wild, Mrs. R. D.
Lio, Y. T.	Wild, Miss
Little, J. M.	Yonge, W. S.
Lind, M. and Mrs.	Z-dnitz, Baroness
Long, C. J.	maid
Macdonald, D.	Zimmerman, F.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Andep, R.	Kamella, A.
Bares, J. R.	Kelly, W. H.
Benson, Mr. and Mrs. F.	Kersey, N.
Blakelock, C. B.	Kietz, N.
Bodden, Miss I.	Lewis, G. H.
Britten, Mrs. E. M.	Liat, Mr. and Mrs. J. I.
	Ludwig, Carl.

Castro, V. D. Lyle, D. E.
Marcovitz, Mr.

Casley, Mrs.	Marino, Gerardo
Cousins, Mr. and Mrs.	McMaster, L.
R. H.	Mealer, Mr. and Mrs.
Davis, Mr. and Mrs.	Milkoif, J.
Demmer, Mrs. E. W.	Miller, T. I.
Dickson, Mr. and Mrs.	Mobiled, J. N.
J. H.	Musto, V. F., Marquis
Dorian, W.	and Marchioness
Dreibrach, Miss G. I.	Oriolo
Eussault, Ch	Peacock, Mrs.
Kyre, Mr. and Mrs. H.	Perrin, Mme.
Ferry, W. V.	Remington, Mr. and
Fogliani, E.	Mrs. C. J.
Gel, F.	Robinson, M. A.
Gibbards, A.	Rothschild, Baron
Gierro, T.	Ross, F. de
Ginkel, Van	Schwitsche, Capt.
Gomes, A. J. M.	Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
Gosling, Mrs. M. J.	Soulier, Mr. and Mrs.
Grant, J.	Souza, Dr.
Harker, Mrs. L. C.	Steinmayer, Mrs. Wm
Herrera, L. C.	Stephney, C. H.
Herzschler, Miss E.	Walker, F. W.
Irvine, James	Zinn, Mrs. A. M.
Jack, Mrs. A. M.	

GRAND CARLTON.

Ball, J.	Lahmann, Master
Bolden, S. O.	McKee, Mrs.
Cabos, C.	Moore, M.
Campbell, Mrs.	Mulder, J. D.
Dale, E. G.	Mulder, J. D. S.
Davies, F. O.	Muller, Dr. F.
Dav, E. W.	Munro, Miss
Gaudet, Andre	Neubronner, G. D.
Gaublron, V.	Nichols, R.
Gowen, R. A.	Racy, Miss
Greig, H.	Rease, E.
Grosvamp, W. H.	Riggs, Madame
Hay, G. M.	Ribbi, H. E.
Heinber, W.	Roland, A. J.
Hissink, A. L. A.	Shield, G.
Houe, W.	Stanier, S. E.
Johnson, E. H.	Stoneham, F.
Ingram, J.	Taylor, W.
Lack, S.	Taynon, A. E. B.

RECEIVED

CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED AT
J. T. K. Fuller...	Hongkong
O. Ryan	Shanghai
Robert	Shanghai
Ma. R. O. B. Bridgeman	Shanghai
Anderson F. B. Noble	Shanghai
A. L. P. Heard	Shanghai
St.	Hongkong
J. T. Borrett	Hongkong
Anderson Thomas	Hongkong
And Nagent	Canton in Pacific
Anderson J. Kiddie	Hongkong
Anderson Monros	Hongkong
G. D. S.	en route Singapore
Andr. G. C. Heathcote	Hongkong
Andr. A. Marecaux	Hongkong
Andr. Bator	Hongkong
Andr. T. J. S. Lyne	Yangtze
H. Walter	Hongkong
Smith	Hongkong
Andr. G. C. Walcott	Hongkong
Andr. R. S. Roy	Yangtze
Andr. B. J. Guy, V.C.	Hongkong
Andr. J. White	Hongkong
Andr. A. R. Tickell	West River
Andr. Alan Dixon	Yangtze
Andr.	Hongkong
L. Lyon	Yangtze
Andr. H. R. Godfrey	Yangtze
Andr. H. T. Atlay	Yangtze
Andr. H. P. Douglas	Hongkong
Andr. O. A. Fremantle	Hongkong
Andr. W. F. Knox	Yangtze
H. H. V. Conrath-Dormer	Yangtze
Andr. G. R. Livingston	Yangtze

1. <i>Chlorophyll a</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). 2. <i>Chlorophyll b</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). 3. <i>Chlorophyll a + b</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). 4. <i>Carotenoids</i> (mg/g dry weight) were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). 5. <i>Protein</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Lowry (1956). 6. <i>Starch</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). 7. <i>Cellulose</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). 8. <i>Lignin</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). 9. <i>Cellulose</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). 10. <i>Lignin</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950).	1. <i>Chlorophyll a</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). 2. <i>Chlorophyll b</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). 3. <i>Chlorophyll a + b</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). 4. <i>Carotenoids</i> (mg/g dry weight) were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). 5. <i>Protein</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Lowry (1956). 6. <i>Starch</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). 7. <i>Cellulose</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). 8. <i>Lignin</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). 9. <i>Cellulose</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950). 10. <i>Lignin</i> (mg/g dry weight) was determined by the method of Dubois and Gilles (1950).
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ATION. —

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KAPOOR & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

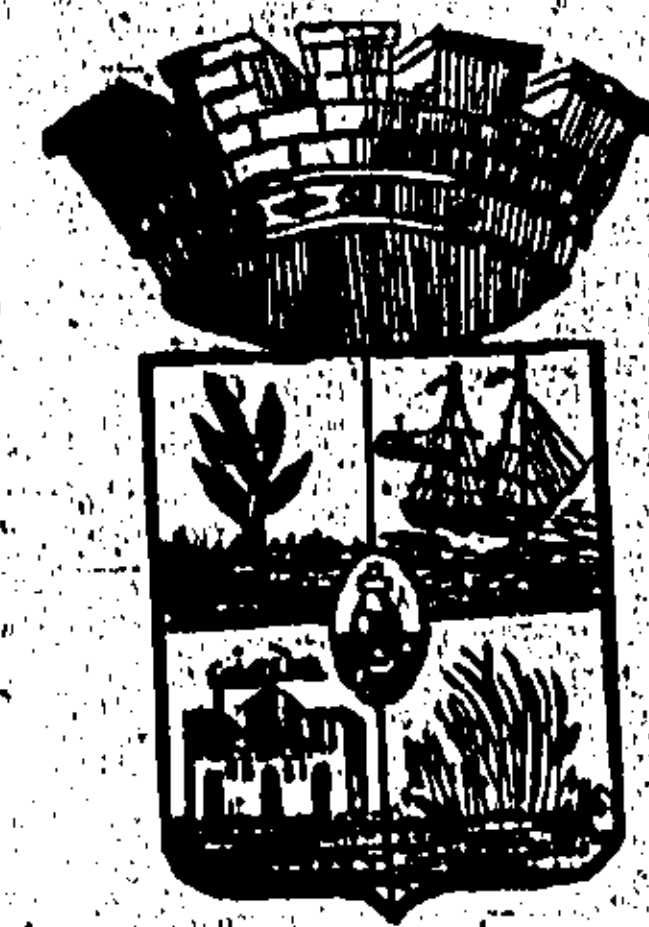
STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	124,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$1,005,214	{ Final of 2s and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$26.024 }	{ \$330 sellers London 286 }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000 }	\$10,823	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$11
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$18 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 500,000 Tls. 500,000 Tls. 500,000 }	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 % Tls. 100 sales
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,506,011	{ Final of 5/- making \$45 for 1908 and interim of \$30 for 1907 }	5 1/2 % \$845 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$597,761	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	7 % \$22 1/2 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 1/2 % \$107 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8 1/2 % \$315
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$7,000 \$7,000 }	\$7,035	\$1 for 1906	... \$10 sales
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$20,000 \$20,000 \$20,000 }	Nil	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 % \$35 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$20,000 \$20,000 \$20,000 }	\$20,279	Final of 5/- making 2 1/2 for 1908	8 1/2 % \$20 1/2 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$5.154 }	5 1/2 % \$240 buyers \$20 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	£13,755	{ 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$5.154 }	5 1/2 % \$240 buyers \$20 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1908	7 1/2 % Tls. 47 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £2,000,000 £2,000,000 £2,000,000 }	£68,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	... Tls. 50 buyers 54 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$96	{ \$5.00 for year ending 30.6.1908 \$5.00 }	4 1/2 % \$23 1/2
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 8,000 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 8,000 }	Tls. 2,215	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1908	11 % Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	100	100	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 }	Dr. \$5,538	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	5 1/2 % \$137 1/2 sales
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$700,000 \$700,000 \$700,000 }	Dr. \$153,815	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.12.08	... Tls. 125
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.12.08	... Tls. 125
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	£11,556	{ Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 30.6.08 }	7 % Tls. 18 1/2 buyers
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	Dr. £2,191	{ 1/2 for 1908 No. 12 of 1/- = 48.000 }	... \$3 1/2 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$45,000 \$45,000 \$45,000 }	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	... \$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$30,000 \$30,000 \$30,000 }	\$30,102	Final of 5/- making 5 1/2 for 1907	... \$50 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$25,000 \$25,000 \$25,000 }	\$37,028	Final of 5/- making 5 1/2 for 1907	9 % \$80 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 23,742	{ Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908 }	5 1/2 % Tls. 88 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 600,000 Tls. 600,000 Tls. 600,000 }	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 % Tls. 69 ex div.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	... Tls. 102 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$75,000 \$75,000 \$75,000 }	Dr. \$4,200	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	... \$16 1/2 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,223	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,255,575 \$1,255,575 \$1,255,575 }	\$9,178	\$1.50 for 1906	... \$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$60,000 \$60,000 \$60,000 }	\$295	Final of 1 1/2 making 5 1/2 for 1908	7 % \$3 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 500,000 Tls. 500,000 Tls. 500,000 }	\$250,000	Final of 5/- making 5 1/2 for 1908	7 % \$100
Hampshire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$26,475	60 cents for 1908	7 1/2 % Tls. 65 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 }	\$278	\$1 1/2 for 1908	5 1/2 % 30
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 3,900,000 Tls. 3,900,000 Tls. 3,900,000 }	Tls. 142,404	{ Final of Tls. 2 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1908 }	7 % Tls. 215 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 \$625,000 \$625,000 }	\$1,968	Final of 5/- making 5 1/2 for 1908	9 % 44 sellers
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 }	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.10.1908	4 % Tls. 121 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 }	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 % 9 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000 }	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.06 (8 X)	... Tls. 92
Leong-kong-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 }	Tls. 4,729	Tls. 4 for 1908	... Tls. 105
Boy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1900	... Tls. 35 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,004	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ \$1,000 \$1,000 \$1,000 }	£648	1/100 per share or 1907 = \$1.437	10 % \$10 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$720,000 \$720,000 \$720,000 }	\$25,000	\$1.20 for 1907	10 1/2 % \$12 1/2 ex. and b.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	none	60 cents for year ending 28.2.06	... \$5
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 \$1,250,000 }	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8 1/2 % \$9 1/2 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 }	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 % \$14 1/2 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 }	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 1/2 % \$9 1/2 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 }	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 % \$12
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$420,000 \$420,000 \$420,000 }	\$8,957	\$1 for year ending 28.2.08	10 % \$18 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	10 1/2 % \$18 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$125,000 \$125,000 \$125,000 }	\$7,616	Final of \$1 1/2 per share making \$1 1/2 for 1908	10 1/2 % \$19 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$600,000 \$600,000 \$600,000 }	\$8,190	Final of \$1 1/2 per share making \$1 1/2 for 1908	10 1/2 % \$24
Maatschappij tot Mijl. Bosch en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000 }	Tls. 17,127	4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 20 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 30 to date	6 1/2 % Tls. 800 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000 }	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 60 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 % \$14
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$750,000 \$750,000 \$750,000 }	none	None	4 % \$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 1,200,000 Tls. 1,200,000 }	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 % Tls. 115 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 600,000 Tls. 600,000 Tls. 600,000 }	Tls. 8,491	Final of Tls. 9 making-in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 % Tls. 120 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	18,250	£20	£20	{ £365,000 £365,000 £365,000 }	Tls. 18,323	Final of 19/6 making 5 1/2 for 1907	... Tls. 437 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	Dr. \$56,622	None	... \$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2 % \$3 1/2 sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000 }	Tls. 301	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.1.07	... Tls. 54 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 % \$10 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,360	80 cents on 1,000,000 shares and \$10.00 on 200,000 shares for 1908	6 1/2 % \$13 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$900,000 \$900,000 \$900,000 }	\$6,438	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6 1/2 % \$9 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$105,000 \$105,000 \$105,000 }	\$295	Final of 3/- cts. making 6/- cts. for 1908 year ended 30th June, 1906	... \$11 buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits

Intimation.

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL \$3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA"

High-grade cigars manufactured with the most selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vagueros, Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Payositos Especiales, Esquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Rinos, Conchas Fidas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,

AGENTS.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from MADAME MARTY, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON
MONDAY and TUESDAY,

the 29th and 30th March, 1909, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at No. 15, Peak Road (Upper Albany),

A RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

CHINA BRONZES, JADE & IVORIES

COMPRISING—

1 Rare Celadon Vase with Peach Bloom and Blue Decorations, 1 Black Jar with 5-Coloured Decorations, Famille Rose and Famille Vert Jars and Vases, 5-Coloured Jars, Vases and Panels, Blue and White Hawthorn Jars, Green and Black Hawthorn Jar, Powder Blue Vase, Apple Green Vases, Celadon Bowls and Vases, Blue and Brown Soft Paste Vase and Cups, Imperial Yellow and Blue Vases, Peach Bloom Jars, Sang De-Bouff Vases, 2, 3 and 5-Coloured Figures, etc.

Finely Carved Rhinoceros Horn Cups and Ornaments.

Carved Ivory Figures, Crystal Vases and Cups, Very Fine Jade Vase and Ornaments, Jade Cups, Bowls, Figures, etc.

Old Peking Cloisonne Incense Burners, Vases and Bowls, Peking Silk Embroideries.

Fine Selection of Old Bronzes, (some inlaid with Gold).

ALSO

Handsomely Carved Canton Blackwood Cabinets, Armchairs, Couch, Jardiniere Stands and 1 Large Screen Inlaid with 5-Coloured Porcelain Panels.

1 Limoges Tea Set.

N.B.—Special attention is drawn to the sale of this Private Collection offering a rare opportunity to collectors.

On view on Saturday and Sunday, the 27th and 28th March.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

GEO. F. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1909.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF

PURE IRISH HOUSEHOLD LINENS, LACE CURTAINS,
TOWELS, &c., &c., &c.

(due to arrive here per S.S. "Tydeus" on the 25th instant)

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

the 30th and 31st MARCH, 1909, commencing each day at 2.15 P.M.,

A FINE SELECTION OF

HIGH CLASS IRISH GOODS.

COMPRISING—

Irish Linen Double Damask Table Cloths with Serviettes to match, Irish Linen Tray Cloths, Toilet Sets, Supper Cloths, Lady's and Gent's Irish Linen Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Fine Turkish Towels, All Linen Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Irish Tea and Glass Cloths, Fine (White and Cream) Lace Curtains, a fine assortment of Underskirts and Skirts, White Satin Quilt, Five o'clock Tea Cloths, Irish Hand Embroidered Bedspreads and Top Sheets, Silk Moiré Underskirts, Longcloth Nightdresses, Nainsook Camisoles, Chemises, All Linen Bed Ticks, Pyjama Suits, Tea Gowns, Cushion Covers, Linen Embroidered Pillow Cases, Pyrenees Jacket, Flannelette Night